THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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ADVERTISEMENTS, not exceeding a square, are inserted at One Dollar for the first three insertions, and Twenty-five Cents for every continuance—those of a greater length in proportion; when continued a year, a deduction of 20 per cent will be made.

Persons sending Advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Cards, Blanks, and printing in general, executed with neatness and dispatch.*

ANTHONY BEELEN,

RESPECTFULLY acquaints his friends and the public, that he has lately much enlarged his variety of *Patterns*, at the EAGLE FOUNDRY, on the Monongahela, where he continues to execute orders for machinery of every description.—Smith's Anvils, Rollers for rolling iron, Forge Hammers, Fullers, Soapboilers, Potash, and Distillery Kettles of every description, and generally every kind of castings.—He has now on hand, and is daily making, Abbott's patent oval and other elegant Stoves for burning wood; obelisk and common coal Stoves; Bath and common Grates; Rumford Backs and Jambs; Hollow Ware; common and refined Waggon Boxes, &c. &c. the whole warranted equal to any made in the United States, or imported from Europe.

SAD IRONS,

Hatters and Taylors Irons, ground and polished in the first style.

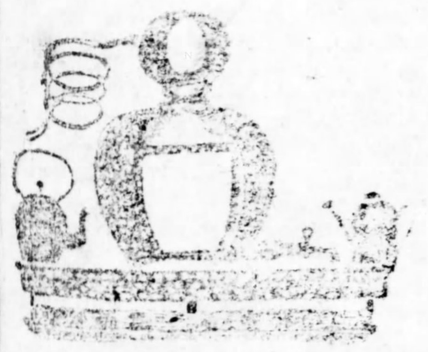
Pittsburgh, January 2, 1812.

WHEAT.

ONE DOLLAR and fifty cents per bushel will be given in Cash, for Wheat delivered at the *Pittsburgh Steam Mill*, in fifteen or twenty days, or till altered by six days notice. *Fifty Cents* for Rye and Corn, and *Thirty three Cents* for Buckwheat.

GEORGE EVANS & Co.

October 5, 1812



JUST RECEIVED,

at the Widow Hamshed's Coppersmith Shop, in Fourth street, near the Jail, a handsome and large assortment of the best imported

COPPER,

which will be immediately worked up into *STILLS*, and other kind of copper work, at twenty per cent. below the old price. Stills from 50 to 150 gallons, at one dollar per gallon, and from 50 to 40 gallons at one dollar and twenty cents per gallon. There is also an assortment of Tin Ware for sale

Pittsburgh, 8th October, 1812.

GOOSE QUILLS.

A LIBERAL price will be given for *Goose Quills*, of a superior quality, by *JAMES GRAHAM*, at his Academy, Second street, opposite the Bank, Pittsburgh.

August 20, 1812

FOR SALE

A Lot of Ground on Diamond Alley, near the Centre Square, Pittsburgh, containing in front 30 feet, and extending northwardly 120 feet, on which are erected two brick tenements, lately occupied by Lazarus Stewart, Esq. Apply to

THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, November 27, 1811.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an act of the general assembly of the state of Pennsylvania, passed the 2d day of February 1802, it is enjoined as a duty on the sheriffs in the respective counties, of this commonwealth to give public notice of the *election for electors of President and Vice President*—Therefore I, WILLIAM WUSTHOFF sheriff of the county of Allegheny, do hereby publish and proclaim, that an election for electors of President and Vice President will be held on the fifth Friday preceeding the first Wednesday in December, (October 30th instant) at the same places in the several districts where the members of the general assembly are chosen—Where the citizens qualified to vote for the members of assembly, as aforesaid, shall choose—*Twenty-five persons to serve as electors of President and Vice President*——And the several judges, inspectors and clerks who shall attend the election of members of the general assembly, shall attend at this election and perform the like duties and be subject to the like penalties for neglect or misconduct as they are or shall be liable to at the election of members of the general assembly.

And the return judges of the several districts within the county of Allegheny aforesaid, shall meet at the court house in the town of Pittsburgh, on Monday next after the said election of electors, being the 2d day of November next and then and there perform those duties required of them by law.

Given under my hand at Pittsburgh, the sixth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twelve, and of the independence of the U. States, the thirty seventh

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 2d day of November next, the following property, viz.

A certain Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, bounded and described as follows—by lands of John Dunbar on the north, by lands of —— Powell on the east, by lands of John M'Cullogh on the south, and by lands of George Wallace, Esq containing 150 acres, be the same more or less, on which are erected a grist and saw mill, a dwelling house, stone barn and still house, and about 35 acres cleared. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Frutchman, at the suits of John Little, Francis B Haines, and James Peebles assignee of John Perry

Also, all the right, title and interest of and in a piece of ground, rented on ground-rent of Simon Small, being part of lot No. 116, on which is erected a two story brick house 20 by 30 feet, on Penn street, and extending back to an alley of said lot of 20 feet, reserved for the accommodation of renters, subject to a yearly ground rent of one dollar and twenty-five cents Taken in execution as the property of James Patrick, at the suit of James Gray.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 10, 1812

SHERIFFS SALES.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November next, the following property, viz—

All the right, title, and undivided interest of Noble Willock, in and to the following piece of ground, being part of Lot No 318, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, to wit—beginning on Third street, at the corner of lots No. 317 and 318, and running by said street 23 feet; thence northwardly in a line parallel with Wood street 39 feet; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 3 feet; thence northwardly by a parallel line with Wood street 45 feet and an half; thence eastwardly by a line parallel with Third street 20 feet to the line of Lot No. 317; thence by said line southwardly 84 and an half feet to the place of beginning, on which is erected a two story brick house. Taken in execution as the property of the said Noble Willock, at the suit of Samuel Montooth.

Also, all the right, title and interest in and to the western half of Lot No 113, fronting Liberty and Penn street 30 feet, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, bounded eastwardly by the other half of said lot, and westwardly by lot No. 114, in the occupancy of Richard Robinson. Taken in execution as the property of Richard Williams, at the suit of James M'Eary.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, October 16,

STEAM ENGINES,

THE public are hereby informed that the subscriber is ready to contract for the supplying of STEAM ENGINES on Oliver Evans's principles. He will warrant and uphold them to be far superior to those on the principles of Bolton and Watt; they are less expensive, more simple and durable, occupy infinitely less room, require much less fuel, are thirty times more powerfull, and can be conducted by any man of ordinary capacity, with less than two months practice.

The public are requested particularly to bear in mind that no other person or persons are authorised to make said engines in this place, and that no licence can be obtained for using those not made by the subscriber.

The subscriber has obtained the exclusive right to use said engines for all and every manner of manufacturing iron, within a certain district, centering in the town of Pittsburgh, and he is ready to sell said right to any person disposed to purchase.

GEO. EVANS.

Pittsburgh, May 20th, 812.

Apprentices Indentures, and a variety of blanks for Justices of the Peace, handsomely printed on good paper, for sale at this Office.

PROPHETIC

The following remarks, (extracted from General GERMAN's speech, lately delivered in the Senate of the U. States, on a motion, the object of which was to prevent an immediate declaration of war) seem to have been dictated by a spirit of prophesy. The result of Gen. Hull's expedition has verified the prediction at an earlier period, indeed, than was expected.—Our object in publishing this extract, is to show that the administration by its *friends* as well as its political opponents, were repeatedly and solemnly warned of the consequences of the rash measure they have adopted.——Without an army, by any means adequate to the object; destitute of funds, and neglecting to take any preparatory measures to ensure success, *offensive war! a war of conquest!* has been declared, in opposition, it is believed, to a majority of the people—in opposition to a powerful minority in Congress—irreconcileable with any correct view, that wise men could have taken of the interests of the country; and under the auspices of an administration, whose imbecility, even its friends can no longer have the hardihood to deny: What have we then to expect from the operations of a war thus commenced, and under the direction of such rulers, but the disgraceful consequences that have already ensued, and which were but too truly predicted in the following article? Is there an honest man of any party, who, on a calm view of the present important crisis, can retain his confidence in the present rulers? and who does not believe a *change* of men indispensable; either with a view to a prompt, vigorous, and successful prosecution of the war; or to the immediate restoration of an honorable peace.

"I will now resume the consideration of our situation on the lakes to Detroit and fort Malden. Here it must be remembered that the British command the lakes—We are told that Governor Hull is marching to the defence of Detroit with 1300 militia from the state of Ohio, together with 400 regular troops formed and disciplined for action by the brave Col. Boyd.—These troops I hope will be better supplied and provided for than those on the frontier of New-York. It is whispered, by some of the favorites who are suffered to know the projects of the government, that the British have sent a part of their regular troops together with a number of Indians, from Fort Malden to Fort Erie, near the falls of Niagara; and this is taken as certain evidence of the weakness of the garrison at Fort Malden, and that that fort may consequently be surprised and taken by Governor Hull with little difficulty. Now I draw the exact contrary conclusion from this circumstance; for the British must have known that Governor Hull was on his march to Detroit, and if they had been weak at Fort Malden they never would have detached part of their force and sent it to the aid of Fort Erie. But presuming they had not heard of Governor Hull's march and that they had left that fort comparatively defenceless, they will assuredly learn it soon enough to have the detachments return by water before Gov. Hull can reach Malden. And if in the attempt to take Fort Malden, Governor Hull should meet with a defeat, the consequences will be alarming; for no reinforcement can be sent him nor any assistance afforded, soon enough to prevent a disastrous termination of the expedition. In that case the British, with a partial aid from the Indians, might cross the river and take possession of Detroit—and if they should then obtain the assistance of the Indians generally, it will be in their power to drive in all the frontier settlements of Ohio; and there can be little doubt when this war is once commenced, that nearly all the Indians will flock to the British standard.

[*Utica Patriot.*

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 16.

Capt Gillies who arrived here yesterday in the ship Lucia, favored the editors of the N. Y. Gazette with London papers to the 31st of Aug. inclusive—from which, and those by the Charles, they have made the following Extracts:

The article relative to the despatches sent off for America, is copied from the London Evening Star—We hope the propositions may meet the wishes of our government, and that a speedy stop may be put to the 'unprofitable contest.'

London, August 29

Despatches of great importance were this day sent off from Lord Castlereaghs Office for America——They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure Packet, which is fitted up as flag of truce—her guns and ammunition having been landed.

We have reason to believe that the Swiftsure will carry out a calm, dispassionate, and yet dignified remonstrance to the American government on the subject of the line of policy which has guided their Councils for these several years, in defiance of all the principles by which upright Governments ought to be regulated in the present awful circumstances of the world

America must dissolve her connexion with France, and make common cause, with the high spirited nations who are daily pouring forth their blood and treasure for the common interest of the world! These are not times for tolerating neutrality—Delenda Carthago! France must be laid prostrate or there will be no peace for the world; nor ought no Statesman who hold the destinies of mankind at their back to be scrupulous in their choice of the weapons by which her downfall is to be accomplished.

We are for carrying the war into the very bowels of the land. We should rejoice to see the whole coast of France lined with flying expeditions from England, which should strike a perpetual terror into the breast of the caitiffs who submit to the monstrous system Bonaparte has established—We know that there are men, aye and good men too, who will tell us that the peaceable and unoffending inhabitants of France would thus suffer for the iniquities of their rulers:

But we are bold enough to deny that there can be such persons as 'peaceable and unoffending inhabitants,'—— while they submit to the sway of such an attrocious despot: for it is by their sufference that the miscreant is enabled to lead his devastating legions into the vitals of other countries—look at Holland, Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Prussia, Sweden, Russia! But why should we enumerate the dismal catalogue; look at the whole world, ye men of feeling, who thus withhold the uplifted arm of divine vengeance—— Who are the chief instruments employed by the tyrant in this work of misery and desolation!—Frenchmen! Can we then regard them as peaceable and unoffending men?—No—they are morally answerable to the rest of mankind, for all the evils produced, either by their apathy, or by lending their direct assistance to the furtherance of Napoleon's views of universal dominion. We disclaim the drivelling morality which makes individual virtue consist in merely abstaining from the perpetration of crimes, instead of the positive exercise of imperious duties. Can he who sees an assassin, with the knife in his hand without attempting to strike it from his grasp, be guiltless of the blood of his victim? No more can we hold the men of France (or the citizens of America who abet their crimes) as innocent and unoffending members of the community of nations or to use the French Jargon,—"the great family of Europe," of which Napoleon is the unfeeling step father.

The system we are recommending is not chimerical. The immortal Nelson (the soundness of whose judgement was never questioned) formed a high estimate of the consequences which might be expected to flow from its adoption. Sir Home Popham, another very gallant and distinguished Officer, now actively employed in Spain, on something like the service now pointed out, we know to be a warm advocate for a perseverance in the same vigorous system

It was a favorite idea with the great men, and repeatedly suggested to Ministers, that not a single inhabitant of the French coast, of any age or sex, should be permitted to enjoy an hours repose, by night or by day, if a gun could be brought to bear upon their towns or villages.

This to little minds, may appear a barbarous mode of carrying on war, but a different view will be taken of it by enlightened men——How are the crimes of nations to be punished—but by the infliction of vengeance by other nations? those who have the means to inflict such punishment, become accessaries to the enormities if they neglect to employ the weapons with which they have been armed by the Great Ruler of the universe for their own defence, for the protection of the innocent and unoffending and for the maintenance and enforcement of natural and immutable justice among the nations of the earth!

Extraordinary exertions have been lately made at the Tower in preparing arms for foreign service.——Ninety thousand stand have been completed within the last fortnight——10 000 of which have been sent to port Mahon, 10 000 to Corunna, and 30,000 will be shipped off immediately to the Baltic.

On Friday the establishment of packets to Corunna was announced at the Post Office.

The first Mail from hence is to be made up to morrow, and the same opportunity is to be afforded every fortnight.

Despatches were on Saturday sent off from Lord Castlereagh's office for America.

They will be conveyed from Falmouth in the Swiftsure packet, under a flag of truce— *Times.*

Government it is said, has contracted for the transport of 40 000 qrs. of wheat from the Black Sea.

Since our last publication two mails have arrived from Gottenburgh, which bring down our intelligence from that quarter to the 23d inst—The accounts from Riga, it will be observed, are not of later date than those previously received from Admiral Martin;—and consequently, we are without the means of forming any judgement with regard to the genuine result of the action of the first, between Prince Wittgenstein and Oudinot, in which according to the French statementsthe Russians suffered severe defeat.

The supplement to the St. Petersburgh Gazette, of the 4th inst contains the subjoined accounts of the action of the 25th ult near Ostrovno, and that of the 23d, between Prince Bagration and Davoust.

Official intelligence respecting the Military operations

The commander in chief of the first army, the Minister at war, Barclay de Tolley, announces that on the 12th July (O. S.) the corps of Lieut Gen. Count Osterman, whilst marching upon the town of Ostrovno, fell in with the enemy's grand army, and that a warm engagement commenced between them at 6 o'clock in the morning, which lasted until 11 o'clock at night—Count Osterman maintained his position.'

LATEST FROM FRANCE.

A gentleman who arrived here yesterday in the fast sailing schooner Meteor, having favored the editors of the New-York Gazette with Paris papers to the 7th ult. they are enabled, on a hasty perusal, to give the following summary of their contents.

We learn, by one of the gentlemen who arrived in the Meteor, that the American war had occasioned no political change in France. The Berlin and Milan decrees still remained in full force, and an American vessel was condemned under them as late as June last. The French people gave us no credit for going to war with England, for, say they, it was done at the request of *our* Emperor. Some, indeed, expressed astonishment, that his influence extended to the United States. Such remarks must be mortifying to every real American, and if our government act as they ought to do, they will soon convince the people of France, that *their* master is not *ours*.

Massena passed through Bordeaux on the 30th of August, on his way to Portugal.

The French papers do not say a word of lord Wellington's victory, although they contain London news to the 29th of August.

The importation of colonial produce in France, must be conducted as heretofore, under imperial license.

Despatches from Joel Barlow, for government, came out in the Meteor.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

The tenth bulletin of the Grand Army is dated from Vilepsk the 31st July. It mentions that the emperor of Russia and the grand duke Constantine had quitted the army and had reached St Petersburg. It gives a detail of several skirmishes at Ostrovno, in which the Russians lost 100 pieces of cannon, 30 waggons of provisions, 1500 prisoners, and from 5 to 6000 men killed and wounded; on the part of the French 200 killed and 900 wounded.

The eleventh bulletin is dated from the same place, August 4th, and contains little more than the positions of the army at that time.

The twelfth announces briefly the capture of Dunabourg by General Ricard, in which place he found only 20 pieces of cannon, the rest being carried off by the Russians.

The two succeeding bulletins, which conclude the series of them in the Paris papers are from Smolensk (which is represented as being one of the handsomest cities in Russia) and dated the 21st and 23d August. They contain the disposition of the army, the head-quarters of which were still at Vilepsk; and a relation of several skirmishes, in which the French are represented as uniformly successful.

With the exception of what relates to the operations of the French army, as detailed in the bulletins, and which should be received with considerable allowance, the papers we have received, although so late as the 7th September from Paris, contain no political or commercial circumstance worthy of translation.

NEW-YORK, October 18.

The British frigate Juno, Capt. Saunders, of 44 guns, in two weeks from Halifax, arrived within our Hook on Friday afternoon, as a flag of truce, having despatches from admiral Warren, addressed to Mr. Monroe, our secretary of state. An officer with the despatches came up this morning in gun boat 107, capt. Costigan, who went with the messenger to the agent's office.

The British flag packet Swiftsure, captain Furzee, 46 days from Falmouth, including 10 from Halifax, with two mails and despatches, arrived at this port on Saturday.

London papers to the 4th ultimo, inclusive, have been received at the office of the New-York Gazette.

The Alfred, of the 4th ult. observes, that "on Tuesday last, and not before, a circular was addressed by Mr. Russel, the American charge des affaires at our court to the American consuls at the different ports of the United Kingdom, informing them that their functions were at an end.

The general opinion in London was still that the revocation of the Orders in Council would produce a cessation of hostilities on the part of the United States. The Courier, however, (a ministerial paper) expresses a different opinion.

On the 4th of September despatches were received by earl Bathurst, from marquis Wellington, of the 13th and 15th of August, containing intelligence of the allied army having entered Madrid, after considerable resistance on the 12th, and that Retiro has surrendered by capitulation the 14th, with 2,500 prisoners. In that place were found 180 pieces of cannon, the eagles of the 13th and 51st regiments, 500bbls. powder, 20,000 stand of arms, magazines of cloathing, provisions, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, *October* 20.

NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

We have the satisfaction of informing our friends, that the election in New-Jersey has terminated favorably to their desires, and we trust to the great interests of the country.

From Troy, (N. Y.) Oct. 13.—A letter received in this village yesterday from Sacket's Harbor, states, that government has purchased all the private vessels on lake Ontario.

The keel of a 32 gun frigate has been laid at Sacket's Harbour; it is said she is to be launched in 60 days.

We understand that General Dearborn is to proceed to Plattsburgh this week, with the residue of the U. S. troops now at Greenbush.

Lieutenant Colonel Miller, of the United States army, who commanded the gallant 4th regiment in the west, has, says the Aurora, been exchanged for captain Dacres of the Guerriere. The Colonel is to join the 6th infantry, commanded by Col. Simonds, on the Canada frontier.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Our letters from various quarters of the state of New-Hampshire, give sanguine hopes that the peace candidates for members of Congress and Electors, will be chosen by handsome majorities. Indeed so great has been the change of political sentiment, since the declaration of war, that it has been ascertained, the votes, in case the legislature should have determined on choosing the electors would have been in favor of the peace makers.

The Americans too employ the Indian Savages in their service.

The Indian tribes in this vicinity have lately held a number of meetings to deliberate on the expediency of resuming the hatchet at this juncture. We understand they have agreed to furnish their quota of 2000 warriors, which the tribes in the western part of the state calculate to raise —The requisition from the Oneidas was 400, and that from the Onondagas 100 — It is said the whole are to be under the command of the famous Red Jacket —— *Manlius Times.*

Accounts from Montreal mention, that 34 transports had arrived at Quebec from the West-Indies, bringing 3000 troops, and that 5000 more were daily expected; that a strong fortification had been erected at the Isle Je Nois, which commands the entrance into Canada by water; five gun boats had also been drawn from the St. Lawrence into the Sorel river.

A gentleman recently from St. Mary's, informs us (says the Charleston Courier of October 6) that the distressed state of the inhabitants of East-Florida, is beyond language to describe—most of them have been obliged to fly from a savage foe, leaving their all behind them; and in this situation to seek for refuge among strangers glad to find any kind of shelter for themselves or families. With this population the city of Fernandina, on Amelia island has become so much crowded as to produce much sickness; while the wretched fugitives are destitute of the necessaries of life. Whether these people have been obliged to join the patriots, or have remained true to the legitimate government of their country, is not the question. The fire which has consumed them was kindled within the limits of the United States, and the sufferers have strong claims for relief on the American people.

It is with very sincere pleasure we learn, that the gallant Capt. Hull is appointed commander of this port and harbour—and that it is in contemplation so to fortify the Narrows as to render it impossible for an enemy's fleet to pass. Thus the great commercial depot of the United States, will be rendered safe, thereby enhancing the property of our fellow citizens and inducing thousands to flock in to pursue their commercial, manufacturing, and mechanical callings. *N. Y. Gaz.*

COMMUNICATION.

The following anecdote relative to the late splendid action between the Constitution and Guerrier, derived from an unquestionable source, is worthy of record.

and it is characteristic of the coolness, prudence and superior skill of the gallant American commander.—when the frigates had approached within cannon shot, the firing was commenced by the Guerriere. Captain Hull was at the time walking the quarter deck. Shortly after the first fire from the British frigate, lieut. Morris, who was severely wounded in the action, came up from the gun deck, and informed Capt. Hull that "the enemy had fired and killed two men—shall we return the fire?" "No Sir," replied Hull.

Shortly after he again returned—"Sir they have fired again and killed two more men—shall we fire?—"No Sir," was the reply—ere a few minutes had elapsed, the gallant Morris, impatient for the contest, appeared again and in an earnest tone, wished to know whether they might now fire—Hull, after pausing a moment and surveying the position of the ships, exclaimed——"Yes Sir, you may now fire."

The order was promptly obeyed, and the effect produced by the first discharge showed with what propriety the American commander had restrained the ardour and impetuosity of his brave crew—when he saw the effect of his fire, he immediately exclaimed—By———that vessel is ours." *Poulson.*

Extract of a letter from Com. Barney of the privateer Rossie—at Sea, lat. 13, long. 65.

Yesterday evening to the southward, I fell in with the Packet Princess Amelia, cap. Moorsom, from the Leeward islands, bound to England with the September mail. Although the ship mounted but eight nine pounders and thirty men, she made an obstinate defence, which lasted, within pistol shot, for near one hour, when she struck: the captain, master and one man killed and seven wounded: the ship was a perfect wreck. I am sorry to say we paid dearly, for I had the first officer and six men wounded.

We have been laying by and fitting her all night, she is a fine sailer, the fastest I have met with although I was chased pretty hard four days ago by a frigate: she would make an excellent cruizer.

I should have burnt the Princess Amelia, but from considerations of humanity and regard to the female passengers and he wounded on board, I have sent her in.

A handbill has been in circulation, which we have not been able to see, but are informed the contents are as follow: That a difference had taken place, between general Tupper of the Ohio troops, and general Winchester. That a deal of confusion had ensued among the troops, and general Tupper had requested an investigation from general Harrison. As soon as possible we will give a detail of the whole affair. Zanesville Mes.

ST. LOUIS, *September* 17.

Attack on Fort Belle Vue.

On the 5th inst. at half past 5 P. M. this garrison was attacked by a party of Winebagoes, the number not precisely known, but supposed to be upwards of 200. Fortunately there was only one soldier out of the garrison (John Cox) who fell a victim to the scalping knife. A constant fire was kept up on both sides until dark; early next morning they commenced again, and about 7 o'clock they set fire to Mr. Graham's boat and loading—this man arrived on the 4th—they also burnt two boats belonging to the public—soon after they began to throw fire on the block-houses that stood near the bank of the river—but not sufficiently near as to command the space between them and the river, syringes being made of gun barrels, the roofs were wet so as to prevent fire taking; during this time part of them killed the live stock, plundered and burnt Mr. Julian's houses, destroyed the corn, and on the 7th they continued throwing fire on the block-houses and shot arrows in the roofs with matches tied to them. The morning being calm all their fire attempts on the block-houses proved useless. In the morning they burnt Mr. M'Nabb's house and attempted the smith-shop; and it was generally believed they were only waiting for a favourable wind to burn the factory, so that it might catch to the garrison, which would have been the certain means of destroying us all—to prevent that, as the evening was very calm, the commanding officer, lieut. Thomas Hamilton, despatched a soldier to the factory, and in less than three hours the building was consumed without any danger to the garrison. During this day several Indians crept into an old stable and commenced shooting out of it, but a shot from the cannon by lieut. B Vasques, soon made their yellow jacket fly.

On the 8th we heard but little from them; several canoes were seen crossing the river, and on the 9th not an Indian was seen or a gun fired. I am happy to say no lives were lost in the fort, one man was slightly wounded in the nose. The Indians must have had many killed, as several of them were seen to fall.

VINCENNES, *October* 13.

On Saturday last, Col. Russel left this place with Capt. Perry's and Capt. Modrel's companies of rangers for the Illinois territory—he will be followed in a few days by Capt. Becker's company of rangers. It is more than likely that the Colonel may be joined by a number of mounted men from the Illinois and Missouri territories, and proceed up the Illinois river as far as Peoria—a force of 5 or 700 men, will, we suppose be sufficient, and, with Col. Russel at their head, will be able to destroy their towns and property, or to contend with any party that may dare to oppose him.

Major General Hopkins, on Thursday last left his encampment on Busseron, and proceeded on his march up the Wabash—we suppose he has not as yet, advanced beyond Fort Harrison—want of provision has retarded his progress—that obstacle being removed, he will now, no doubt, proceed more rapidly.

DAYTON, (Ohio) *October* 7.

MORE INDIAN MURDERS!!

On Saturday last, two girls, the one 14 and the other 11 years old, the daughters of William Wilson, were murdered within half a mile of the blockhouse at Greenville, where three companies are stationed under the command of Maj. Lanier. The girls were out gathering grapes in company with their brother, a boy of about 17 years, not more than 200 yards from Mr. Terry's stockade, where they were discovered by three lurking Delaware Indians. The Indians had two guns, both of which they discharged at them but without effect. The girls were too much frightened to be able to make their escape—they both fell victims to the savage tomahawk. The boy had a shot gun with him, loaded with small pigeon shot; he was pursued by one of the Indians, armed with a tomahawk and scalping knife, as far as Mr. Terry's mill-pond, which lay between them and the stockade; he there wheeled and presented at the Indian, who instantly retreated; this enabled the boy to swim the pond and reached the stockade in safety. The alarm was so soon given that the savages succeeded in scalping only one of the girls, the eldest; they cut across the head of the other, but did not get the scalp off.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, *October* 30, 1812.

Captain BUTLER's company of infantry, from this place, and Captain ALEXANDER's company of riflemen from Greensburgh, arrived at *Cincinnati* on the 13th inst. They were to march in a few days to join Gen. Harrison.

Gen. HARRISON was at Chillicothe on the 16th inst. busily engaged in making arrangements for the comfort of the army. He left that place for Franklinton, on the 18th.

If further evidence was wanting, that the *Militia* cannot be depended upon in cases of emergency, it is given in the account of the battle at Queenston. To their eternal disgrace let it be recorded, that to a man they refused to cross the river, and aid the troops who had nobly driven the British from their batteries—but who, after a brave and honorable defence, for want of the aid which the militia could have afforded, were overpowered by numbers, and obliged to surrender prisoners of war.

Captain Heald, late Commandant of Chicago, arrived here on the 22d instant; from whom we have obtained the following particulars relative to the surrender of that post.

On the 9th of August he received orders from Gen. Hull to evacuate Chicago, and proceed to Detroit over land, a distance of upwards of 300 miles, leaving it at his discretion to dispose of the public property in the manner he thought fit. All this became immediately known to the Indians in the vicinity, who assembled to receive the goods in the factory store, which they understood were to be given to them.

On the 13th, Captain Wells, belonging to the Indian department at Fort Wayne, arrived at Chicago with about thirty Miami Indians, intending to escort the troops through the wilderness. On the 14th Captain Heald delivered the Indians all the goods in the factory store, as also a considerable quantity of provisions, which it was not in his power to remove. The surplus arms, ammunition, and ardent spirits, for obvious reasons, were destroyed. The collection of savages was unusually large, but they conducted with the strictest propriety while the troops remained in the garrison.

On the 15th the troops commenced their march, consisting of 54 regulars and 12 militia, and a number of women and children. The escort of Miamies, under the direction of Captain Wells, was placed in front and rear. The road led along the beach, of about 100 yards in width, with the lake on the left, and a high sand bank on the right. About two miles from the Fort, it was discovered, that the Indians were secreted in the grass on the top of the bank, and meditated an attack. Captain Heald instantly directed the troops to mount the bank, when the Indians commenced the fire. The troops returned the fire, and made a vigorous charge, when the Indians gave way, with the loss of about 15 men. At this time the Indians had secured all the horses, provision, and baggage.——The Miamies did not think it prudent to take part in the action. Under these circumstances, Captain Heald led the surviving men to an elevation in the prairie, where the Indians could not attack them from behind trees, or any other cover, and of course dared not approach them.—At last one of the Potawattomie chiefs, called the Black Bird, made signs to Captain Heald to meet him. He offered to save the lives of the men, in case they submitted; and Capt. Heald, aware that he was surrounded by about 500 Indians, was compelled to put himself and men in their power.

In this rencountre all the militia fell, as also 26 regulars, 2 women, and 12 children. Among the slain were Captain Wells, Ensign George Ronan, and Doctor Isaac V. Van Voorhis. Capt. Heald received two wounds and his wife six wounds. The prisoners were distributed among the different tribes. Captain Heald finally reached Michilimacinak, where he was parolled. He was treated with great politeness and kindness by Captain Roberts and other British officers.

From the Buffalo Gazette, of October 20th, 1812.

Battles of Queenston.

On Tuesday morning last, just before daylight, in conformity to previous arrangement, Col. Sol. Van Rensellaer, aid de camp to gen. Van Rensellaer, at the head of 300 volunteer militia, from the 18th regiment, and col. Christie, with 300 regular troops, the whole under the immediate command of col Van Rensellaer, crossed the river at Lewistown in 17 boats with the intent to storm the enemy's works on the heights or Mountain above Queenston.

The militia and regulars moved forward with the greatest intrepedity and gallantry—and carried the enemy's works with but a small loss and possessed themselves of the enemy's battery—In this affair, col Van Rensellaer was severely wounded in the leg, thigh and side, and was carried back to the American side of the river——Gen. Brock and his aid, col M'Donald, of the British forces, were killed in this engagement.

Gen. Wadsworth then crossed over with the residue of his brigade, consisting of detachments from cols. Allen's, Bloom's, Stranahan's & Mead's regiments, and colonel Fenwick with the light artillery, amounting in all to about 700 men. The command was transfered to Gen Wadsworth, who commanded in the subsequent operations of the day—After a line had been formed on the heights, our troops were attacked in rear, by the Indians and militia, in the direction from Chippawa, and were repulsed and driven back—with great slaughter, and our men remained a second time in quiet possession of the field——At this period Gen. Van Rensellaer ordered over colonel Scott of the artillery, and lieut Totten of the Engineers, to lay out the plan of a fortified camp—and immediately after the General with maj. Mullany crossed the river. From the heights, the General observed a strong reinforcement of the enemy from fort George, marching up under the command of General Sheaffe who succeeded Gen Brock in command, amounting to about 6 or 700 men. As this force, in co operation with the force of the enemy yet hanging near our flanks would inevitably overpower our brave troops now fatigued with several hours hard fighting, the General was prevailed to recross the river, in the hope of inducing the militia to cross to the relief of our brave countrymen; not a man of whom could be prevailed on to cross over.

The British militia and Indians being reinforced by the troops from fort George, made a vigorous attack, and although opposed by fresh troops, superior in discipline and numbers, yet our men maintained the unequal conflict with a determination, bordering upon desperation, for a considerable time, when all hope of relief being cut off, they capitulated to a superior force and were conducted prisoners of war to fort George.

Our loss in prisoners and wounded was as follows:

Wounded—Of the regulars 62, two since dead, 6 dangerous. Of the militia 20, 9 dangerous.

Prisoners.—Regulars 386, Militia 378 besides officers, numbers not estimated.

Of the killed, there are no returns, and opinions are so various on this point, that it is extremely difficult to fix on any probable number—Our loss in killed probably exceeds 100, and that of the enemy much the same number.

Our troops achieved all that bravery could accomplish. The misfortunes of the day are to be ascribed to causes as yet undeveloped.

To express an opinion on this point would be highly improper, as an official account of the battle may be shortly expected.

The Militia prisoners, we understand, have all been discharged, on parole, not to serve during the present war.

We cannot learn that any officers were killed above the rank of Captain and but few were wounded.

There was a brisk exchange of cannon shot during the whole day at the different fortifications along the river—The jail and a brewery, at Newark, were fired by hot shot from fort Niagara, and consumed.

The corpse of Gen. Brock, and col. M'Donald, were conveyed to Newark, and interred near the Fort, with martial honors.

Gen. B. was 53 years of age, a real gentleman and one of the best generals in the British provinces.

We understand that some of our troops in recrossing the river brought over 8 or 10 prisoners, among whom was an Indian chief.

War Events at Black Rock.

On Monday last week, the British came over to Squaw Island and captured two American boats, one of which was loaded with cannon balls.

On the same day, while a boat was passing down the river from Black Rock to Schlosser, loaded with flour and whiskey, the British opened their batteries upon the boat, and fired upwards of 30 rounds of grape shot at her while passing from Squaw Island to the head of Grand Island, most of which struck the sails or some part of the boat—There were about 30 men on board the boat, and only one of them was wounded.

The only thing that saved the men from being either killed and wounded was this: whenever they discerned the smoke of the cannon, they resorted to the fashionable mode of prostrating themselves in the boat—The wounded man, Thomas Morgan, lying with his elbow above the railing of the boat, received a grape shot in the elbow joint which came out at the shoulder. The limb being much shattered, an amputation took place next morning. He survived the wound about 30 hours—He was from the county of Cayuga—was a noncommissioned officer of much merit.

On Tuesday morning last, the British batteries below Fort Erie, opened a very heavy fire upon the fortifications and village of Black Rock, which continued with intervals, spiritedly all day—But few shots were returned from our batteries—having there no larger calibre than field 6's, at the breastworks. Two shot in the morning pierced the house of Grange Dean, which did little damage, besides bilging a barrel of Old Pittsburgh Whiskey, in Dean's cellar, belonging to P. H. Colt. Several cannon shot struck the battery, and two or three passed through the upper loft of the west Barracks—A bomb, thrown from a 24 pounder, struck the east barracks and destroyed them—it entered and burst near a cask of powder which blew up ——Several stands of arms, two boxes of fixed ammunition, and some property of the Soldiers was destroyed. A quantity of skins, a part of the cargoe the Caledonia was much injured—This event caused much shouting among the British—Several shot passed through Sills store. A 24 pounder struck the upper loft of the stone house of gen Porter, while him and his friends was at dinner—It passed thro' one of the chimnies and injured the ornamental work near the eve. Another ball passed through the roof of the house——Several other houses were injured. In the course of the day, a marine a blackman, was killed by a 24 pound shot.

The cargo of the Caledonia, which has been estimated at the eastward at 150 000 dollars, is not now rated higher than 8 or 10 thousand dollars. The immense packs of beaver, muskrat &c. with which it was said the Caledonia was laden, proves to be nothing more than deer, bear, and buffalo skins—This property we understand, is now liable to siezure by the officers of the customs, in consequence of not having been reported to that department—At any rate it must be libelled and sold by the marshall of the district of the state of New York, before any distribution of the prize can or will be made.

Captain Thomas Davis of this village, commanded one of the boats which captured the Adams and Caledonia.

George P. Valentine, a soldier in the U. S. army, one of the number who boarded the vessels, died in this place, on Thursday last, of the wounds he received in that recounter. He stated that he had connexions near Pittsburgh.

On Friday last, an express arrived from Lewistown, bringing the account of an armistice concluded at Lewistown, on Tuesday last, which expired on the Monday succeeding, at 4 o'clock P. M. This armistice we understand was requested by the British, in order to bury the troops, killed on the 13th.

On Saturday, a flag came over from Fort Erie, informing our general, that they should consider an attempt to remove the guns, which remained in the hold of the Adams, which was burned last week near Squaw Island, as an infringment of the armistice, and would fire upon our troops should they come near the hulk. An answer we understand was returned, stating that considering the property our own, no attention would be paid to their request. The flag returned, and as soon as it landed they fired two 2[illegible]

grape at our troops on board the hulk, which however did no damage. In the course of the night capt. C. Chapin, with a party of soldiers and marines went on board and took out an eligant long twelve pounder from the ruins of the ship, which together with an 18 pounder lately brought up from Schlosser are mounted on our batteries.

On Sunday evening, Lieut. Watts, went on board with a number of men, and brought a another long 12.

Sufferers on board the Adams.

We are sorry to state that several American officers have met with severe losses in the destruction of the brig Adams mentioned in our last, among whom, the case of Doct. Sylvester Day, we consider peculiarly distressing. Dr. Day was made a prisoner at Mackinaw. On his arrival at Detroit, the Cartel ship which conducted the Mackinaw prisoners was detained by Gen Hull, and permitted to proceed to Black Rock, for which port she had a protection. At the surrender of Detroit, every American surgeon abandoned the sick & wounded. In this situation of affairs Doct. Day volunteered his services in the cause of humanity and remained with his fellow soldiers; dressing their wounds and administering to their relief On the 1st of October report was made to col Procter, the British commandant, that the sick and wounded American prisoners might be removed under the care of a physician, without injury. They were immediately embarked, under the charge of Doct. Day, and safely arrived at fort Erie.—Capt. Dickman and Lt Eastman were immediately landed at Buffalo, the remainder carried on board, little suspecting what was to follow. Rendering these important services to his country and humanity, Dr. Day was landed without a second shirt, or a dollar with the loss of fifteen hundred dollars in cash and other property.—this is not intended as a reflection on the brave and gallant officers who conducted the expedition, but it is confidently hoped that some measures will be taken to remunerate the American sufferers.

We have obtained the above facts from a correct source

The property of the American prisoners which was either plundered or destroyed on board the Adams, it is suspected a part was taken by the British when they took possession of the brig a second time.

It has been ascertained, that Major Ormsbee, late commandant at Fort Erie, together with 20 or 30 British, were killed on board the brig Adams, after she grounded on the day of her capture.

FROM DETROIT.

On Friday last, arrived off Buffalo creek, the schooner Ellen, a cartel, 11 days from Detroit. She was chartered by R. H. Jones and David Baird, Esquire, for the purpose of conveying from Detroit, their stock of mercantile goods; the books and papers of the army contractor, A. Porter, Esq. and a few other articles.

Among the passengers were David Baird and Shubal Conant, merchants, Otis Dunham, from Mackinaw, Philip Lecuyer, clerk to the contractor, and four other persons. When they left Detroit, the British had removed every articles of public property that could be found in the country. All the artillery and other munitions of war had been previously removed—even the two old cannon, which had been burst, spiked, and rendered useless, and had been planted as gate defenders of one of the gates of the fort, were dug up by the British, and carried away, in order to increase the number of guns taken. The Indians had been very troublesome in and about Detroit—they had plundered many houses in the country, and taken every horse they could find in the neighbourhood of Detroit—but before they left there, the Indians hearing that Gen. Harrison's army were coming to Detroit, they generally returned to Malden or went to their homes in the wilderness. No Indian murders had been heard of at or near Detroit. The British officers had in every instance treated the American prisoners and other Americans well.

Captain Rhea, late commandant at *Fort Wayne*, denies his having expressed a wish to surrender that garrison to the Indians; and that having but a small supply of ammunition, he prohibited his men from firing at the savages, unless they came near the garrison. Their usual approach was not nearer the fort than 200 yards, and he considered it as a waste of ammunition to fire at them at that distance.—As we published the letter accusing captain Rhea of cowardice and a wish to surrender the fort, we think it justice to publish the above.

Extract of a letter from Albany, dated October 11.

"It is reported and believed, that all the troops at Greenbush will move for the frontiers to-morrow morning; whether they go west or north I know not. A regiment consisting of about 800 men, left Greenbush for Plattsburgh yesterday. Something is to be done, and that shortly. God grant that our army may be successful."

Doct. Robertson, of Washington city, passed through Natchez on the 21st Sept. on his way to the interior of Mexico, where he goes in the capacity of a minister or agent of the United States, to negociate a treaty with the local authorities established there. He accompanied Col Pike to New Mexico some years ago, and is said to be well calculated to accomplish the objects of his mission. If he succeeds, a most advantageous commerce is expected to be established between that country and ours. Our authority is the *Natchez Chronicle*.

AT A MEETING

Of the Democratic Republicans in the Borough of Pittsburgh, friendly to the Election of DE WITT CLINTON, *General* THOMAS BAIRD *was called to the Chair, and* D. S. SCULLY, *appointed Secretary*

THE Chairman stated to the meeting that he had seen, with much surprise an article extracted from the National Intelligencer, the official paper of Mr. Madison and the present administration, and circulated with a *zeal*, worthy of a better cause, by their friends in this place—stating, that Mr. Clinton had declared, "That all political connection between him and the democratic party in the United States had ceased, and would not again be renewed!!"

That from Mr. Clinton having been nominated unanimously by 91 republican members of assembly—10 more than met in the caucus at Washington, which nominated Mr. Madison; and his having the almost unanimous support of the republicans in his native state and in the city where he resided and where his sentiments were well known; from the uniform tenor of his political career; from the improbability that any man would make such a declaration at a time when he was sure of the support of all the independent republicans in the union; from the fact not having been stated in the papers in New-York, where its falsehood would have been easily detected, and after it was found that Mr. Clinton had indignantly rejected a proposition to barter his own reputation and the honor and rights of the country and posterity, and published, for the first time and immediately on the eve of the Pennsylvania election in the official paper of Mr. Madison, who, is of all others, interested in the circulation of the report, and thinks to gain his election by the belief attached to it: As the printer has not stated his author and the same paper of the 17th of October is wholly silent on the subject, that he was therefore fully of opinion, that the report was utterly false, and circulated by the editor of Mr. Madison's paper with a view to make a false impression on the public mind, at a time when the falsehood could not be exposed till it had had its effect.

The Chairman further stated, that the corresponding committee in their addresses have endeavored to pursue a candid, manly and honorable course; that they had asserted nothing which was not true, and which they could not prove; that they had made no appeal to the passions or prejudices of the people, but had addressed themselves entirely to their reason and good sense; that he had therefore felt the greatest indignation at the conduct of the administration in prostituting their official paper, and *thereby* the dignity of the government and of their friends, thus sporting with their own reputation in inventing and giving currency to such vile calumnies, which the authors and propagators know to be false.

The Chairman stated that the friends of the present administration have had the address to place three printers of this place on their corresponding committee, two of whom are editors of republican papers, thus closing all the republican presses to any communication which might give information to the people on a subject on which their dearest interests depend; and he regretted to say, that most of the papers in the western country are *in some measure, and by some means* attached to the present administration, and exclude every thing which might give the people an opportunity of judging of the merits of both candidates. He therefore recommended to the meeting the adoption of resolutions expressive of their sense of the publications alluded to, and that they should adopt measures for their circulation

WHEREUPON RESOLVED,

That this meeting view with the utmost indignation this attempt of the administration to influence the public opinion by the circulation of calumny and falsehood.

That if any thing will be necessary to convince us that the present administration are unworthy of public confidence, we could not require stronger proof than their thus prostituting their paper and the dignity of the government.

Resolved, That if the administration had prosecuted the war with the same energy that they have the election our country would have been in a better state of defence, and we should not have witnessed the destruction of another army!

Resolved, That, inasmuch as Mr. *Madison's* evidence would not be received in a court of justice in a case wherein he was interested, so we will not believe, the base assertions of his *printer*, when he has at stake so deep an interest as the votes of Pennsylvania.

It was stated to the meeting, that Mr. Gallatin had spent some time at New-York and Albany, and that shortly after his departure Messrs. Spencer and Taylor, two of his friends, made the shameful and disgraceful propositions which were contained in their letter to Mr. Riker, and made by Gen. King their agent; which letters and the answer of Mr. Riker, being read,

Resolved, That they be published.

Resolved, That this meeting view with abhorrence and indignation this attempt to barter the rights of the people; that they consider it the close of the scene of corruption which began with caucus nominations, and has ended with a proposition to sell the rights of posterity!

THOMAS BAIRD, *Chairman*
Attest.—D. S. SCULLY, *Sec'y.*

FELLOW CITIZENS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY,

ON Friday next your votes will fix the destinies of your country. We have heretofore addressed and now again address you with no interested motives. We were once the friends and supporters of Mr. Madison, and we have not withdrawn our support from him because we have been disappointed in any personal objects, but because we have been disappointed in our hopes that his talents were equal to the task of calling forth and directing the energies of the nation. We have lost one army and all our forts on the lakes, and this day the melancholy tidings have reached us that another army is sacrificed. We find our countrymen eager to march in the defence of our rights, but they are delayed for supplies of articles of the first necessity. Five months of fatal experience has taught us that Mr. Madison's talents are better calculated for the sunshine of peace than the storms of war. We wish to leave him to those pursuits which are suited to his mind, and to select the man who will guide us through a vigorous war to an honorable peace. Fellow citizens, we have no newspapers at our command, they are all in the interest of the administration. It is our wish, by such means as are in our power to give such information as will enable you to form a correct opinion of this important election. We have made no address to your passions or prejudices; we wish to convince your understandings and your reason. We have exercised the rights of freemen in boldly expressing our opinions of public men and measures——Mr. Madison is now a candidate for your votes. Appeal to your own good sense, and ask yourselves has he done his duty? has the government exerted all its talents in the public service? Did not they neglect to provide the country for war, and have they not conducted it with imbecility? Do you believe in your hearts that members of Congress have a right to nominate a President? Do you not think it leads to intrigue and corruption, and are you not afraid that by supporting Mr. Madison you give a sanction to a principle which will prove fatal to your liberties? We regret that the friends of Mr. Madison have not attempted to justify his shameful neglect in not supplying our forts and armies, and have shrunk from a fair and candid comparison of the claims of the two candidates. Their whole efforts are and have been bent to inflame your passions and to excite your prejudices, by the constant outcry of federal coalitions, federal caucuses, federal conventions, and for the first time in the annals of our country, we have witnessed an administration basely prostitute their official paper to the vile purpose of circulating wilful electioneering falsehoods. But does this mode of address satisfy your reason that Mr. Madison is the more worthy your confidence? Will this declamation restore to us what we have lost by his negligence, will it enable us to carry on the war with more vigor? Does it convince your reason? Fellow citizens be assured that the men who endeavour to excite your passions and inflame your prejudices, can have no confidence in the justice of their cause. If the good of our country was their object, and their cause was a just one, the friends of Mr. Madison would not take so much pains with your feelings, by telling you that Mr. Clinton has the support of federalists. No man in the union has been more distinguished for his uniform republicanism than Mr. Clinton; he has never changed, and those who assert the contrary would assert that George Washington or George Clinton were tories if they were alive, and would have the presumption to oppose Mr. Madison.

We should deem ourselves unworthy of our country, if we abandoned Mr. Clinton because his political enemies acknowledged his talents, his virtues, and his eminent claims to the public confidence; Because the men he has uniformly opposed do with a magnanimity which does them honor, now come forward and sacrafice on the altar of their country their party feelings and personal resentments. Shall we give up the man of our choice for no other reasons than that his enemies acknowledge his worth. Those who calculate to make an impression on your minds by such reasons as those can have but a poor opinion of your understanding. We address you as republicans disposed to promote the good of your country by your votes.—Believe nothing which is not addressed to your calm and unbiassed judgement. You may expect to see much violence, calumny and falsehood in the public papers, but suspect the cause which requires such assistance. And we conjure you, by all you hold dear in life, to vote for such persons as in your conscience you believe have the greatest power and the best disposition to serve their country. Experience has taught us tho fatally that public confidence has been misplaced, and the hopes of the country now rest on Mr. Clinton to retrieve the errors of our present administration, and point to him as the man who will restore our tarnished honor, and place us once more in an eminent rank in the scale of nations. These, fellow citizens, are our sincere unbiassed opinions, and those the reasons for which we claim for Mr. Clinton your active exertions and undivided support.

THOMAS BAIRD,
JOHN GORMAN,
DENNIS S. SCULLY,
HENRY BAIRD,
JOSEPH WILSON,
JAMES YOUNG,
Pittsburgh, October 26, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TAKE NOTICE, that I will not pay (until compelled by law) any debts of *SAMUEL W. LEIPER'S* contracting after this date

GILBERT M'KOWN.

October 30, 1812.

ALEXANDER M'LAUGHLIN,

NOTIFIES those for whom he has paid *Taxes in the state of Ohio*, that it will be inconvenient for him to attend to it any longer. The Tax must be paid before the 15th of December, or 100 per cent penalty will accrue for delinquency.

Zanesville, October 15, 1812.

PIONEER.

THE first volume of the Pioneer is now completed. The Editor regrets the immoderate detention of the last number. He assures his readers it was not owing to any omission on his part that the last number did not make its appearance about the first of the month.

The Editor proposes to issue a second volume complete and in boards, about the first of May, 1813, price $1 75. He most respectfully solicits subscribers to settle with the Editor or his agents for the volume which is completed. Those who may feel disposed to engage the second volume will leave their names with the agent contiguous to their place of residence, or have them forwarded to the Editor, or John M. Snowden, Pittsburgh, where the Pioneer may be had in boards or elegantly bound. *October 29, 1812.*

P. S. The Editor is really mortified to find the paper which he ordered, to complete the volume, is much inferior to the first.—The reader may rest assured a similar paper at a similar price was ordered, and that it was not until the greater part of the number had been wrought off, that it was discovered by the Editor.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

HAVE JUST PUBLISHED,

THE MAGAZINE ALMANACK

For 1813.

Containing, besides the Astronomical Calculations, by the Rev. John Taylor,

A CURSORY notice of some of the principal and late domestic manufacturing establishments in the western country, particularly those in Pittsburgh—with a hasty statistical view of the states of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Louisiana, and the territories of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Michigan and the Mississippi. Also, contributions towards a mineralogy of the western country, and an account of substances found about the Little and Big Prairies on the Mississippt after the earthquake in December, 1811, together with a variety of useful and entertaining matter.—Price, per dozen, one dollar—single, twelve and an half cents.

They have also published their COMMON ALMANACK, 50 cents a dozen—and a GERMAN ALMANACK, at one dollar a dozen. Pittsburgh, October 13.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, issued out of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the court house, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 9th day of November next, the following property, to wit:

All the right, title and interest of Alexander Beatty, in and to a certain two story frame house and 25 feet of ground in front, on Wood street, and sixty feet back, part of lot No. 441 in the borough of Pittsburgh, opposite the Presbyterian church—adjoining William Stewart's nail manufactory, subject to a yearly ground rent of 50 dollars. Taken in execution as the property of the said Alexander Beatty, at the suit of Nicholas Carr.

WM. WUSTHOFF, Sheriff
Pittsburgh, Oct. 17 (20) 1812

Allegheny county, to wit.

IN the court of common pleas for said county, in the borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 3d day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve—On the petition of Joseph M'Clintock, a prisoner in the jail of said county, praying to be discharged according to the provisions of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors, the court order that he be brought before them at Pittsburgh, on the second Monday of November next, that his petition and his creditors may be then heard, and that his creditors may have at least 15 days previous notice thereof to shew cause, if any they have, why he should not be discharged—and that a copy of this order be published in "The Commonwealth" and "Pittsburgh Gazette"

By the court,
Attest, E. PENTLAND, Prothy.

MR.

IN pursuance of the above rule, I hereby give you notice to attend, if you please, at the time and place therein mentioned, and shew cause, if any you have, why I should not be discharged.

JOSEPH M'CLINTOCK, Jun.

AQUILA M. BOLTON'S

ACADEMY, for a limited number of Young Ladies, will be opened this day at his house in Liberty street opposite to the Diamond. *Pittsburgh, October 19, 1812.*

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
October 13, 1812.

THE Managers have this day ordered, that a farther Installment of five per cent. equal to *two and an half dollars* on each Share of the Capital Stock of said company, be paid by the Stockholders on or before the first day of January, 1813.

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. Chief Clerk

The Honest Man's Almanac,

FOR THE YEAR 1813.

At the usual price,

Just published by PATTERSON & HOPKINS, at their Bookstore, corner of Fourth and Wood streets.

This Almanac is designed to inculcate good morals, and communicate useful intelligence, and therefore is called the Honest Man's.

The calender pages are calculated by the Rev. John Taylor, who is celebrated for his success in foretelling the weather.

Extract from the first page—"This Almanac contains nothing to encourage the evil practices of Liars, Drunkards, Rogues, Lazy Fellows, Infidels, Tories, Cowards, Bad Husbands, and Old Bachelors;" besides many useful Tables, Lists of Roads, &c. it gives a directory to find the chief Merchants and Manufacturers in Pittsburgh, with the residence of the Lawyers, Doctors and Magistrates in it.

Pittsburgh, October 22, 1812.

FOUR STRAY HORSES

BROKE into my garden on the 19th inst. two of them are brown with black manes and tails, and two sorrels. The owner or owners are requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away. Enquire at Mr Reed's Ferry, 4 miles from Pittsburgh, up the Allegheny river

SAMUEL KENNEDY.

Pitt township, Allegheny county, October 20, 1812.

THE HIGHEST PRICE IN CASH,

will be given for any quantity of

Old Copper, Brass & Pewter,

by the subscriber, at his Copper and Tin Warehouse, next door to the Post-Office.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, October 16, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby informed, that the late partnership consisting of Owen Evans, Oliver Evans, George Evans, and Benjamin Evans, doing business under the firm of George Evans & Co. is dissolved by the decease of Owen Evans, and the mutual consent of the remaining partners

Those indebted to said firm are requested to make immediate payment, and those who have any demands will present them for settlement to George Evans who is duly authorised to that end.

GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS.
BENJAMIN EVANS.

Pittsburgh, October 5, 1812.

Business will in future be conducted under the firm of *George Evans & Co.* and consist of Oliver Evans and George Evans.

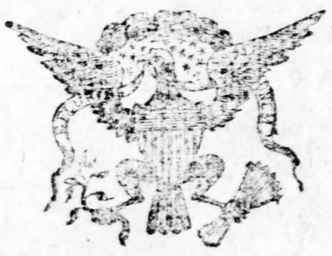
GEORGE EVANS, *Agent for Oliver Evans.*
GEORGE EVANS.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED from Pittsburgh, some time last summer, a Black and White COW one of her horns has been broken—I will give the above reward for her

JOHN SCULL

October 22, 1812.



REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Traveller's Inn to that commodious Brick House next door to the former stand of the Traveller's Inn, where he continues to keep Entertainment for Travellers, and transacts business on commission as usual. He has now on hand a quantity of

Bar Iron, Castings & Salt,

Which will be sold low for Cash.

SAMUEL JANUARY.

Maysville, Jan. 21, 1812. (1y.)

ASHES

TWELVE and an half Cents Cash per bushel will be given for Clean Ashes, at the Glass Works on the Monongahela river, one mile above Pittsburgh, and at the ferry of James Robinson, on the Allegheny, by

BELTZHOOVER, WENDT & Co.

August 14, 1812

JOHN COWAN,

SOUTH corner of the Diamond, has just received and offers for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved country produce, the following articles, viz.

9 *Barrels Tanners Oil*
500 *pounds Copperas,*
20 *ditto Verdigris,*
200 *ditto pumice Stone,*
2 *Barrels Sugar,*
2 *ditto Coffee.*
36 *packs of Pins.*

A quantity of young Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS.

A large assortment of Hatters trimmings and bow strings, with a general assortment of Groceries.

Pittsburgh, September 18, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of Oliver Ormsby, on the Monongahela river, nearly opposite Pittsburgh, a large black COW, with the left ear cropped. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

THOMAS HOFFMAN.

October 29, 1812

J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
PITTSBURGH, and
T. C. BARKER & CO.
CINCINNATI,
(Sole Agents for the Western Country.)
HAVE RECEIVED FOR SALE,
PAUL'S PATENT
COLUMBIAN OIL.

THE inventor of this highly esteemed Medicine is a native of America and the composition is the production of American soil, consequently it is in every sense of the word *Domestic*, it is not puffed up with a numerous train of pompous foreign certificates of persons from whom by the great distance that seperate us, tis impossible to obtain information, therefore the public has better security for their money as there cannot be the least shadow for deception to cover this medicine, for he simply appears before the community with his invention and an experimental detail of the various cases in which it really is so wonderfully efficacious and in which he is supported by the following certificates, whose names annexed only subscribed but their persons may also be consulted, being residents within the circle of our neighbourhood. The following are the complaints in which the Columbian Oil has been found so efficacious and rarely ever fails of effecting a cure—viz. Rheumatism, Contraction, Pains in any part of the body but particularly in the back and breast, Cold and Coughs, Toothe—Ache, Spleen, Pleurisies, Chollic, Cramps, external and internal Bruises, Sprains, and flesh wounds, Scalds and Burns, Whooping Cough and Mumps, Dysentery or Bloody flux, Croup and the Summer complaint in children, and in a weak stomach, that is caused by indigestion, a constant sinking and loss of appetite, it will act as a powerful bracer to the relaxed fibre and restore it to its proper tone.

It seems as though nature had ranked it the first of the class of all pectorals and expectorals for the relief of the breast and lungs as it scarcely ever fails of removing obstruction in either, particularly those who are troubled with Phthisic or Asthmatic complaints, who in the act of walking fast, stooping or lying down are almost suffocated, half a tea spoonful of the Columbian Oil will render some relief instantaneously, and if continued agreeable to the directions in such cases will prove a radical cure by producing the full power of inflation to the lungs and free expansion of the breast.

The public will please to take notice, that Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, will always be sold in bottles which contain these words PAUL'S PATENT COLUMBIAN OIL, in the glass; the bottles sealed with my initials I. L. in red wax, and the outside label signed by me with red ink, JOHN LOVE, without which true characteristics none will be genuine.

APPOINTMENT OF AGENCY

These are to certify, that I Thomas Paul, late of Philadelphia, now of the city of Baltimore, state of Maryland, inventor and sole proprietor of a medicine known at present by the name of Paul's Patent Columbian Oil, have appointed, and by these presents do hereby constitute and appoint D. John Love, of the city of Baltimore (druggist) my sole agent for the United States of America and their dependencies, for the purpose of selling or vending the aforesaid Columbian Oil; and that he is hereby authorised to appoint an agent or agents under him for the purpose aforesaid — This agency is to continue for the space or term of seven years, commencing this twenty third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten, to be fully compleated and ended.

Given under my hand and seal the day and date first above written.

THOMAS PAUL, L. S.
Signed, sealed and delivered in
the presence of
GEO. G. PRESBURY.

In consequence of the above authority vested in me, arising from a contract with Mr. T. Paul, I hereby appoint the following respectable agents for the sale of Paul's Columbian Oil — in the city of Baltimore, viz. Dr. Edwin Dudatel, sign of the Golden Head, No. 25, Market street, Messrs. Howe Keys & Co. druggists, sign of Celaus's Head, No. 101 Market street, near the corner of Hanover street, Dr. Jesse Talbott, druggist, corner of Hanover and Market streets, Messrs. Wm. and Hanna, stationers, corner of Gay and Market streets, Messrs. C. & R. Wells's Lottery Office, corner of St. Paul's Lane and Market street, A. Miltenberger, stationer, No. 10, sign of Franklin, N. Howard street, Messrs. John & Thos. Vance, stationers, No. 178, Market street — *At Fell's Point*, by Dr. Henry Dorrs, druggist, No. 5, Market street, and Nathaniel Knight, stationer, Fell's street. *City of Washington*—Messrs. David Ott & Co. druggists. *Philadelphia*—Mr. Thomas Love, at Dr. Edwin A. Atlee's, No. 78, north Fourth street. John Y. Bryant, druggist, corner of Second and Pine streets, Jeremiah Morris, druggist, No. 293, Market street, Stephen North, druggist, No. 85, High street, between Second and Third streets, Messrs. Croal & Segar, druggists, Market street. *At New-York*—Messrs. John & Thomas L. Clark, druggists, Maiden lane, Messrs. Laurence & Reese, druggists, Pearl street, Messrs. G. and R. Watts's, Nos 38 and 64, Maiden lane. *York Town*—Dr. John Fisher, druggist. *Annapolis*—Messrs. Childs and Shaw. *George Town*—Dr. John Ott, druggist. *Alexandria*—Dr. R. Little, druggist. *Lancaster*—Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, druggist. *Harrisburgh*—Dr. John C. Wiestling, druggist. *Boston*—Dr. Thomas H. Dawson, druggist. *Petersburg, Va.* Messrs. Love and Cutler, druggists. *Hagers Town*—Dr. Frederick Miller, druggist. *Frederick Town*—Dr. John S. Miller, druggist. *Winchester*—Messrs. John and Abraham Miller, druggists. *Hanover*—Messrs. Frederick and William Sauermann, druggists. *Carlisle*—Dr. John Fahnestock, druggist. *Brock-Ville*, Montgomery county, Mr. Brice Gassaway.

Directions for taking said Oil.

For gout, rheumatism, spleen, and sciatic pains, take from 15 to 25 drops, as the case may be, on a little sugar, twice or three times a day, and anoint the part affected with the Oil.

For debilitated constitutions and consumptions, pains in the breast, colds, coughs internal bruises or sprains, take from 15 to 20 drops morning, noon and night, in a little sugar.

For deafness or pain in the ear, drop in one drop twice or three times a day.

For external bruises, fresh wounds, scalds and burns, apply the Oil lightly with a feather, and bind it up with thin soft linen cloth.

For ulcers, take 20 drops three times a day for 2 weeks previous to the external application, then apply the Oil two or three times a day, as prescribed for burns.

For the cramp in the stomach, bilious cholic and pleurisy, take 15 drops every half hour until the complaint ceases. Some of the Oil on a warm flannel should be applied to the side.

In croup and mumps, take 5 drops every hour in molasses and vinegar, a teaspoonful of each, and anoint the throat and glands with the Oil, apply flannel as in the pleurisy.

For whooping cough give a child one year old 3 drops every hour. Anoint the soles of the feet, the wrists, palms of the hands, and from the nape of the neck to the lower part of the back-bone, twice a day with the Oil. This continued, fear not of a speedy cure. Increase the dose in proportion to the age of the child.

For vomiting and lax, or what is commonly known by the name of summer complaint in children, to a child of one year old give 5 drops every two hours in a teaspoonful full of molasses, increasing the dose corresponding with the age.

In the measles the dose may be the same as for the summer complaint, in order to throw the disorder to the surface.

In dysentery or bloody flux (if a grown person) take 20 drops or more, as the constitution will bear, four times a day, in a tea-cup of mutton tea or mutton broth.

For the piles of either kind, take ten drops every three hours in a tea-cup of mutton or coffee, and anoint the parts after every evacuation with the Oil.

For phthisics or asthmatic complaints take 5 drops five or six times a day in a table spoonful of the syrup of hoarhound, maidenhair or garlic, but particularly the first thing in the morning and at night.

For fetter worms take 20 drops morning and evening and anoint the part with the same 4 or 5 times a day.

For the tooth-ache, a few drops on a bit of lint or cotton, applied to the affected tooth will give almost instant relief.

For a rheumatic pain in the jaw, let it be well rubbed with the Oil 3 or 4 times a day.

*** Sold wholesale and retail, at my Drug and Patent Medicine Store, No. 16, sign of Mortar, Centre Market Space, where a handsome deduction will be made to those who purchase per quantity for cash. JOHN LOVE.

*** Pamphlets containing Certificates of the numerous and important cures performed by this invaluable Oil, may be had, gratis, at the Drug Store of J. P. & J. W. SKELTON, corner of Third and Wood streets.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF *LINEN*

THREE Shillings Cash, will be given for seven hundred Linen, whole bleached, not broke, delivered at Pittsburgh. Apply to *WILLIAM MASSON*, on the bank of the Monongahela, east of Wood street.

July 20 1812.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONE *Tract of Land*, of the first quality, containing 404 acres, in Columbiana county, state of Ohio adjoining Fawcett's town, four miles and an half below the mouth of Little Beaver on the river; about 40 acres of cleared land on it, a comfortable dwelling house and other out-houses, a grist mill in good repair, in a good situation for merchant or country work, an excellent situation for a saw mill with abundance of timber, this place has one of the best and largest sugar camps on it to be found on the Ohio; a public road is laid out from Lisbon down to Fawcett's town, and is found to be the best and nearest by two miles, of any on the river. This place will be sold low. For terms apply to

JEREMIAH BARKER

Brighton Iron Works Falls of Big Beaver Beaver county, September 22, 1812.

James Brown, Abner Barker
AND
James K. Butler,

HAVE entered into partnership, for the purpose of establishing in Pittsburgh, a Manufacture of

HARDWARE,

which they intend to do on an extensive plan. Particularly, they intend making Cut and Forged Nails, of every description: a large assortment of which they have now on hand, and which they offer, by whole-sale and retail, on moderate terms. It is intended, in a few weeks, to improve the quality of Cut Nails so that they will answer every purpose of those which are forged, in addition to which they will drive incomparably better. Said Company intend also to manufacture Scythes, Siskles, Cutting and drawing Knives, Axes, Screw-Augurs, and, indeed, edged tools generally. They intend likewise to make all articles in the Blacksmith and Whitesmith way, as soon as workmen can be procured.

Therefore, Artificers in Brass and Iron, possessing competent skill and dexterity in their respective branches, and being of good moral character, are hereby informed, that they will meet with encouragement by applying to said Company.

BROWN, BARKER, & BUTLER
Pittsburgh, May 7th, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO valuable Tracts of Land, containing 459 acres, situate on Brush creek, in Westmoreland county; there is between 50 and 60 acres cleared on these tracts, a part of which is meadow, and more can be made, as there is a considerable quantity of first rate bottom on the creek; there is also excellent sugar camps, coal banks, and limestone on the land, and a good mill seat on the creek; it is about three-quarters of a mile from the great road leading from Pittsburgh to Greensburgh, and adjoins lands of Col. John Irwin and James Irwin. Also, one small Tract of Land, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, containing 50 acres, adjoining lands of Col. James O'Hara, and others. Also, a Tract of Donation Land, in the 3d district, No. 591. The above property is part of the real estate of William Elliot, late of Pitt township, deceased. Any person wishing to purchase may know the terms by applying to M. James Irwin, living near the land in Westmoreland county, or to the subscribers.

HENRY NOBLE,
GEORGE WALLACE.
August 30, 1811. tf

LOTS FOR SALE,

IN the Town of *Sidneyville*, situate on that beautiful level nearly opposite to Pittsburgh; they are large and well accommodated with streets and alleys; also, a few outlots and coal-lots, which are very convenient for persons residing in Sidneyville, Birmingham or Pittsburgh. The coal-lots, independent of the coal, are well situate, of a rich soil, and some of them contain a large quantity of limestone. The quality and convenience of these lots, and the importance of early securing a situation in Sidneyville is well known to the inhabitants of Pittsburgh.

The situation of Sidneyville is little inferior to that of Pittsburgh, and only separated from it by the Monongahela river. Its contiguity, therefore, to Pittsburgh, independent of every other consideration, unquestionably renders its lots an object to purchasers. It would be adviseable for those who particularly solicited the sale of these lots, to apply immediately, as it is more than probable that all who want cannot be accommodated. The plan of the lots can be seen, and the terms of sale made known, by applying to JOHN M'DONALD, Jr. in Wood street, Pittsburgh, who is fully authorised to sell.

ISAAC GREGG.

September 17, 1812.

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGARS,

(WHOLESALE.)

The Subscriber offers for Sale at his Store in Market-street,

200 kegs pressed Tobacco in small twists
50 do pigtail or fine spun do
50 do plug or coarse spun do
1500 lbs do do do
200 dozen papers cut and dry do
50 boxes Spanish segars
50 thousand American do
100 kegs rappee snuff
20 dozen bottles macabau do
30 kegs Scotch snuff
20 bladders do
50 dozen bottles do

All the above articles are manufactured in the best manner by an experienced workman, and will be sold at the most reduced prices for cash, country produce, or approved notes at 6 or 9 months.

WM. B. FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, July 1, 1812.
☞ *BAR IRON* by the Ton.

Original Patent and Family MEDICINES.

LEE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

THE operation of these highly esteemed pills is perfectly mild, and the experience of thousands has proved, they may be used in every situation in life, without the least inconvenience.

SELECTED CASES OF CURES.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Your Anti-bilious pills have had the desired effect in relieving me from head-ache, pains in the back, lassitude, etc. If you think proper, you are at liberty to use my name.

DANIEL CONN,
Aisquith st.

Baltimore, June 26, 1810.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

I have taken but two doses of your anti-bilious pills, and I am quite relieved from that sickness of the stomach, giddiness, etc. which has troubled me for some time. I shall recommend them to all my friends in similar cases.

G. C. COLLINS.

Baltimore, July 13, 1810.

LEE'S
WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

This medicine, which is as innocent and mild as certain and efficacious in its operation, cannot injure the youngest infant, should no worms exist in the body.

Messrs. Michael Lee & Co.

Observing that my son, 6 years of age, was troubled with difficulty in breathing (something frequently rising in his throat) restlessness at night, loss of flesh, etc. from these symptoms I was confident he had worms; and having procured a box of Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges, the first dose expelled 23 large worms, which afforded him immediate relief. He now enjoys a good state of health, and I believe I can from experience say that Lee's Lozenges are the most efficacious remedy for worms, now in use.

THOMAS PETERS,
Of the late firm of Peters and Johnson.
Baltimore, July 1, 1810.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills, for the prevention of Bilious Fevers, etc.
Lee's Elixir for violent colds, coughs, etc.
Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever drops.
Lee's Worm destroying Lozenges.
Lee's Itch Ointment, warranted to cure by one application (without mercury)
Lee's Grand Restorative for nervous disorders, inward weakness, etc.
Lee's Indian Vegetable Specific, for the Venereal
Lee's Persion Lotion for tetters and eruptions.
Lee's Essence and Extract of Mustard, for the Rheumatism, etc.
Lee's Eye-water
Lee's Tooth-ache drops.
Lee's Damask Lip-salve.
Lee's Corn-plaster.
Lee's Anodyne Elixir, for the cure of head-aches.
Lee's Tooth-powder.

The above celebrated Medicines continue to be faithfully prepared, and sold by the proprietors, No. 98, Pitt street, Baltimore, and *WILLIAM B. FOSTER*, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others who purchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be made by the proprietors.

☞ To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

*** At the places of sale, may be had gratis, pamphlets, containing cases of cures whose length prevent their being herewith inserted. April 28, 1812.

LOTS FOR SALE.

A NUMBER of small and convenient Lots fronted by Penn street, (suitable for mechanics) are offered for sale on reasonable terms, both as to price and time of payment—Enquire of *WILLIAM SHIRAS*, or the subscriber at the Point Brewery, where a plan of the Lots may be seen.

GEORGE SHIRAS.

June 23, 1812.

CASH

Will be given for a quantity of
Flour, Whiskey, Soap, Candles and Vinegar, by

E. DENNY.

Pittsburgh, *September* 15, 1812. tf

FERREE'S POWDER.

THE public are informed that the subscribers are agents for selling FERREE'S POWDER. A quantity of first rate Rifle Powder is now on hand, put up in small kegs, and is offered as low as any of the same quality now in market.

T. & J. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1812. tf.

POTASH WANTED.

THE highest price will be given in Cash for a quantity of merchantable POTASH, delivered at Redstone Old Fort, or to *Thomas & John Cromwell*, Pittsburgh.

WILLIAM TROTH, *Agent*
for Bridgeport Glass Company.

August 6th, 1812

NOTICE.

THE subscriber proposes transacting business as an Agent in the

Land Office,

before the Board of Property, &c. A knowledge of the titles to lands in the western part of the State, acquired in the performance of his professional duties whilst resident there, will probably enable him to be useful.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

Harrisburgh, May 4, 1812. ly.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

HOWARD STREET, BALTIMORE,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest of the owner. Balt. Aug 1, 1810.

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for Sale,
FORTY FIVE THOUSAND
Acres of Land in Pennsylvania, north and west of the Allegheny and Ohio rivers, in surveys of from 50 to 500 acres.

Ten Thousand Acres whereof are in Allegheny county, within between 10 and 20 miles of Pittsburgh, and convenient to the Allegheny river, in a well settled country.

Twenty Five Thousand Acres in Butler county, on Connequenessing and Muddy creeks, within from 20 to 55 miles of Pittsburgh, and including most of the country around the town of Butler.

The residue is in Erie, Crawford and Percer counties, near the respective county towns.

A large proportion of those lands are of the best quality, and calculated for grass farms or tillage, and on or near to navigable streams emptying into the Allegheny and Ohio rivers. On many of those tracts are respectable improvements, in the occupation of tenants, of whom possession may be received on the first of April next. The land in Allegheny and Butler counties afford stone coal and iron ore, and seats for water works.

The price will be low and the terms of payment rendered easy to industrious farmers and mechanics. On all sales a liberal discount will be allowed for prompt payment.

Purchasers will receive titles in fee simple, clear of all incumbrances on payment of the purchase money, or executing bonds, with mortgage of the premises to secure payment.

Apply to THOMAS COLLINS,
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

WHO WANTS

A miller to take charge of a large merchant grist mill, affording room for carding and spinning machinery and a saw mill; a farmer who understands the management of a stock farm; a blacksmith and cooper, to reside at his mills near Butler: constant employment will be given to the two latter.

None need apply but such as can bring satisfactory recommendation of skill, industry, sobriety and integrity.

September 23, 1811.

MILITARY EXERCISE.

For teaching the cavalry and infantry the exercise of the

BROAD SWORD.

MR. ANTHONY COLOMB, fencing master, of the late army of Ohio, respectfully informs the young gentlemen of Pittsburgh and those of the army, that he has opened a school at the house of Thomas Algeo, Market street. Days of tuition, Tuesday's Thursday's and Saturday's, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 12 and from 3 o'clock until 6 in the evening. Terms of tuition one dollar per week, to be paid in advance.

October 6

PAY AND BE PAID.

THE subscribers having sold out their entire stock in trade, requests those who stand indebted to said firm to call at their old stand in Market street, and settle their respective accounts, otherwise they shall immediately be put into the hands of a proper person for collection. Also, those who have demands will please furnish their accounts.

SCULLY & GRAHAM.

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1812.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, on the 26th of September last, *HUGH DONNELSON*, an Apprentice to the Potting Business, between 19 and 20 years of age; had on when he went away a blue coat, black overalls, and a forum hat—Whoever takes up said apprentice, and delivers him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward.

THOMAS BRACKEN.

October 14, 1812.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
BOOKSELLERS,
Have recently published, the
Catechism of Nature,
For the use of Children.
By Doctor MARTINET, professor of philosophy at Zutphen.
Read Nature, nature is a friend of truth—Young.
Price 20 Cents.

The following recommendation of this book is from the worthy Miers Fisher of Philadelphia:

"The enclosed little book, entitled the *Catechism of Nature*, was sent by a friend in London for the amusement and use of my children. I perused it with pleasure, as it appeared to contain much knowledge conveyed in a style and manner adapted to the capacity of childhood, and leading the mind to the true end of all knowledge. I think such a book will be more pleasing to every young inquisitive mind, than most of the books that are commonly put into their hands; that it will be a valuable acquisition to parents, schoolmasters, and all, whose reason or duty it is to form the first ideas of children.

October 1790. MIERS FISHER.

ALSO,
THE LIFE OF GEN. PUTMAN,
To which is added,
A Biographical Sketch of
GENERAL WAYNE,
with an account of the
BATTLES OF LEXINGTON AND BUNKER'S HILL.

This is an interesting little volume lately issued from the press, in order to give the little boys of the western country an opportunity to learn to imitate the character of two of the bravest men of the American revolution—"*Venerate the brave laid low.*"

ALSO,
THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.
Price 75 Cents.

A neat pocket edition of this celebrated work of Doctor Goldsmith, has just issued from the press.—"The hero of this piece," observes its author, "unites in himself the three greatest characters upon earth, those of a husband, a parent, and the father of a family. He is drawn as ready to teach, and ready to obey, as simple in affluence, and majestic in adversity. In this age of opulence and refinement, whom can such a character please? Such as are fond of high life will turn with disdain from the simplicity of his country fireside. Such as mistake ribaldry for humour will find no wit in his harmless conversation; and such as have been taught to deride religion, will laugh at one whose chief stores of comfort are drawn from futurity."—*Goldsmith's preface.*

Pittsburgh, October 15, 1812.

Genuine Worm Tea.

THIS safe and effectual remedy, seldom fails to destroy and carry off worms from the stomach and bowels of children, and afford relief from those nauseating and distressing symptoms with which they are generally attended, its operation is perfectly mild and gentle, and it can do no harm if the patient should not be afflicted with worms—price 25 cents.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh

Church's Anti-Bilious Pills,

are confidently recommended to persons of bilious habits, especially if inclined to costiveness, or to others when they experience the following symptoms which frequently attend redundancy of bile, viz.—pain in the head or back, sickness at the stomach, chills, a fever, yellowness in the eyes, &c. &c.—They are particularly recommended for the cure of all bilious complaints, dysentary, cholera morbus, sick head-ache, chollic, &c. &c. &c.—price 50 cents per box.

CHING'S WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,
unrivalled for the cure of worms, as many thousands can testify—price 50 cents.

CHURCH'S COUGH DROPS,
for coughs, colds, asthma, and consumptions.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh
October 13, 1812.

Dr. Barber's Horse Powder.

THE various diseases to which that noble and useful animal the Horse is subject, have occasioned many remedies to be offered to the public under different forms, with high encomiums, and sanctioned by dignified names, for the cure and preservation of them; some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the intentions for which they are recommended; a judicious and really useful composition free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of ignorant, pretended Farriers, or ignorant Hostlers, their wishes are at length fully gratified by Dr. Barber, being prevailed upon to allow his valuable Horse Powder, (which has proved so efficacious in the various diseases) to be prepared in quantities under his immediate inspection and kept in convenient packages with suitable directions. It is by him recommended, in the following cases, viz.—for horses foundered by eating to excess, or drinking cold water when warm, to such as discover any symptoms of glanders, the distemper, coughs, and yellow water, or are exposed to infection by being with other horses affected with the above complaints, and in all cases attended with feverish symptoms, sluggishness, loss of appetite, or depression of their spirits.

Sold only by J. P. & J. W. SKELTON,
Druggists, Wood street, Pittsburgh
October 13, 1812.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber living in Moon township, Allegheny county, last spring, a small red and white COW, 4 years old, no brand nor ear mark, and is rearing at large with my cattle. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JANE EWEN

October 15, 1812.

Pig Lead and Patent Shot,
Of a superior quality,
FOR SALE, BY
WOOLMAN GIBSON,
Corner of Market and Fourth streets.
Pittsburgh, *September* 16 1812

JUSTICES BLANKS,
Handsomely printed on good paper,
For Sale, at this Office.